4: Hockings E-5 (1962-1977) 1980
AW50 Badaga AW50

could not have been uttered during the prayer under the tree. If on the other hand the therapist has two patients needing this cure at the same time he can put down the first coin on a leaf, pray for one man, cut some bark for him, and then repeat the process for the second patient.

When the therapist goes to get the bark he takes along another man from the patient's hamlet. The family of the patient bear the expenses of both men. This second person comes to help, in case the therapist is attacked by a tiger, or injures himself, or gets caught by the forest guards—for this tree will be in a Government Reserve Forest. The therapist has to collect 90 plants for the medicine; but he must get the bark before the other 89 ingredients. (A botanist has noted that the bark yields an astringent gum-resin that is 75 per cent tannic acid; Gamble 1922:261). Among the items that are apparently considered necessary are Jamaican switch sorrel leaves, blue-gum leaves, rue leaves, Bermuda grass, cockspur flower, cumin, *hulla majjige*, and some cowdung. Another important thing to collect is some strips of fresh bark from the Indian willow tree. These he will go on collecting until evening, either around Burliya:r or on the way back to the hamlet. The medicine for Big Wind really consists of some 40 specific plants (the identities of which I have not discovered); but altogether 90 plants must be used in it, the remaining 50 being of any varieties available. On the first day of the treatment the therapist may not bring all 90 plants, yet he can still make the medicine with what he already has and use it. On the second day he can add more plants to the same medicine and re-use it. On the third day he must be sure to have all 90 plants in the medicine. This mixture has been boiled though, and it can only be kept for three days. If the treatment goes on for longer than that, then fresh medicine has to be mixed, using more of the bark that was originally brought